

DITYATKOVSKIY, Ya.M.(Leningrad); MAYEVSKIY, I.L.(Leningrad); STROYEV,  
S.S.(Leningrad); SHCHERBAKOV, P.M.(Leningrad)

Induction heat treatment of heat-resistant nickel alloys. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl. no.5:110-121 S-0 '60.  
(Nickel alloys--Metallography) (Induction heating)

S/853/62/000/000/005/008  
A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Stroyev, S. S., Samoylov, N. S.

TITLE:

Investigating the scale resistance of some heat-resistant alloys

SOURCE:

Termostoykost' zharoprovchnykh splavov, sbornik statey, Ed. by  
N. V. Sklyarov Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 104 - 123

TEXT: The scale resistance of the following materials was tested: Ni-base type ЖС 3 (ZhS3) and "Nimokast" cast alloys: Ni-base alloys ЭИ437Б (EI437B) type ЭИ 617 (EI617), EI617 and "Nimonik" type alloys, ЭИ 787 (EI787) steel, 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) steel and Х20Н80Т (Kh20N80T) alloy. A machine was used performing 3 types of cycle: a) symmetrical heating and cooling; and alternating tensile and compressive deformation; b) accumulation of compressive deformation, and c) accumulation of tensile deformation. The operational section of the specimens investigated was 3 mm in diameter. The maximum cycle temperatures were 800 - 1,200°C. The scale resistance of all the materials investigated decreased with higher maximum temperatures of the thermal cycle. The scale resistance as a function of the maximum cycle temperature is expressed by a hyperbolic curve

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Investigating the scale resistance of some...

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for Kh20Ni4T alloys, 1 Kh18Ni/T steels, and EI437B alloys, and by a straight line for Zh33 type, Nimocast, EI473B, type EI617, type Nimonik alloys and EI787 steel subjected to dispersion strengthening. When the maximum temperature changes, best scale-resistance properties are shown by nickel-base cast alloys at the lower level, and by EI437B and EI617 alloys at the upper level of maximum temperatures. Fractures and cracking occur perpendicularly to the longitudinal specimen axis and are accompanied by changes in the surface and the operational section shape. At lower elastic-plastic deformations the scale resistance of the materials increases considerably, but the course of its changes remains the same with varying maximum temperature. Larger diameters of the operational sections raise the scale resistance of all the materials within the whole maximum temperature range. Thermal fatigue failure is accompanied by considerable stresses, attaining and exceeding the yield and proportionality limits. The dependence of maximum thermal stresses on the number of heat alternations is of a complex nature. The dependence of tensile stresses upon the number of thermal cycles reproduces qualitatively tension diagrams obtained during short-time rupture. A reduction in the diameter of the operational section of specimens increases the maximum thermal stresses. The thermal fatigue failure of some materials occurs

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8/853/62/000/000/005/008  
A006/A101

Investigating the scale resistance of some...

during tensile stresses which are lower than the proportionality limit of the material in its initial state. This can be explained by reduced elastic characteristics of the material or of the individual components of its structure, after multiple thermocyclic effects. Highest scale-resistance is offered by materials that were subjected to preliminary standard heat-treatment. There are 3 tables and 6 figures.

Card 3/3

VENIKOV, Valentin Andreyevich; GARTSENBERG, Grigoriy Rafailovich;  
SCVALCV, Solomon Abramovich; SOKOLOV, Nikolay Ivanovich;  
STROYEV, V.A., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Strong excitation control] Sil'noe regulirovanie vozobuzh-  
deniya. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 151 p.  
(MIRA 16:10)

(Turbogenerators)  
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin))

VENIKOV, Valentin Andreyevich; MIKITIN, D.V., red.; STROYEV, V.A.,  
red.

[Transient electromechanical processes in electrical systems]  
Perekhodnye elektromekhanicheskie protsessy v elektricheskikh  
sistemakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 377 p.  
(MIA 17:8)

STROYEV, V.A. (Moskva)

Study of the stability of a single generator operating with a static  
load. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.4:481-483 Jl-Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610008-1

RECORDED, INDEXED, SERIALIZED, FILED.

SEARCHED AND SERIALIZED FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT  
AND FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT  
(MEN 17-12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610008-1"

LITHLIS, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; STROYEV, V.A., inzh.

Approximate determination of maximum power transmitting capacity  
of a distant power plant and adjustment of automatic excitation  
regulators according to deviations in potential. Elektrichestvo  
no.10:11-15 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

AUTHOR: stroyer, V.M., Aspirant

SOV/144-59-8-12/1+

TITLE: An Instrument for Measuring Power and Heavy Current  
Without Interrupting the Circuit

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 102-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The instrument described in this article is intended to measure current and power in the secondary circuit of an electric furnace. The instrument has three current ranges of 2000, 4000 and 2000 A and two voltage ranges of 110 and 220 V with power factors of 0.6 and above. Split-core current transformers are not accurate enough for this application. The usual electronic instruments operated by the e.m.f. induced in a search coil and employing the square portion of the volt-ampere characteristic of the valve have various disadvantages. Accordingly it seemed advisable to amplify the e.m.f. induced in a search coil and to use an electro-dynamic mechanism connected to the output transformer of the valve amplifier. This circuit is somewhat more complicated but uses only the straight parts of the volt-ampere characteristics of all the valves and gives sufficient output to supply the current winding of a

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30V/1444-19-8-12/14

An Instrument for Measuring Power and Heavy Currents Without  
Interrupting the Circuit

standard wattmeter or ammeter. A circuit diagram of the equipment is given in Fig. 1 and the principles of operation are briefly explained. The instrument is carefully screened against magnetic fields. The search coil is made from a polyvinyl chloride tube of 5 mm external diameter and 900 mm long on which is wound a single layer of insulated wire. The leads from the winding run inside the tube and are brought out from the middle. An expression is given for the n.m.s. value of the e.m.f. induced. The current range is altered by connecting a potential divider to the coil. Various circuit details are given. The advantages of the instrument are: it can measure current and power in heavy busbars without interrupting the circuit, the coil can easily be placed round a bundle of busbars or round individual bars; the range of measurement in class 2.5 accuracy is very wide; and the instrument can be used to measure the contact resistance of bushings under current. Disadvantages of the instrument are that the circuit is complicated, there is a considerable angle error particularly at low power factor, and a stable supply

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SOV/144-59-8-12/14

An Instrument for Measuring Power and Heavy Current Without  
Interrupting the Circuit

voltage is required. The instrument has been tested in service and a considerable number of measurements have been made on the low-voltage busbars of electric furnaces at the Novocherkassk Electrode Works. These measurements confirmed that the current was not uniformly distributed between the busbars and the windings of the furnace transformer.

There are 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov i obshchey elektrotehniki, Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Chair of Theoretical Fundamentals and General Electrotechnology, Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute)

Card 3/3 SUBMITTED: May 20, 1959

STROYEV,V.S., inzhener; VORNOVITSKIY,I.N., inzhener

Welding St.5 armature steel at temperatures below freezing. Svar.  
proizv. no.10:11-13 0'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Opytnyy svarochnyy zavod TSentral'no nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya  
(Steel--Welding)

STROYEV, V.S., inzhener; VORONOVITSKIY, I.N.

Effect of metallurgical factors on the structure and mechanical properties of type 18-8 metal in built-up welding. Svar. proizv. no.11:15-19 N '56. (MLRA 10:9)

L.-Opytno-svarochnyy zavod TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.  
(Steel, Stainless--Metallography)  
(Electric welding)

GERKIN, I.Z., inzhener; STROYEV, V.S., inzhener.

Building up anticlines where there is uneven wear of rail ends.  
Put' i put. khoz. no.5:12-13 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Railroads--Rails)

STROYEV, V.S., inzh.; VORNOVITSKIY, I.N., inzh.

Electrodes for the welding of scale-resistant steel. Svar.  
proizv. no.8:1-4 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Opytnyy svarochnyy zavod Mosgorsovnarkhoza.  
(Steel—Welding) (Electrodes)

REF ID: A619429  
ACC NR: AP6019429

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/006/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Stroyev, V. S. (Engineer); Tarkhov, N. A. (Engineer); Vitman, D. V. (Engineer)

ORG: Moscow Experimental Welding Plant (Moskovskiy optychnyy svarochnyy zavod)

TITLE: Arc welding of heat resistant steels

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, heat resistant steel, welding electrode

ABSTRACT: An extensive table gives the chemical composition and the mechanical characteristics of 8 different steels used for electrode material in the arc welding of heat resistant steels. A series of figures gives the results of tests of metal melted with the electrodes shown in the table. A further table, based on experimental data, lists the different electrodes and makes detailed recommendations as to their most advantageous regions of application. Welded constructions requiring subsequent mechanical working to relieve internal stresses may be subjected to austenizing at a slow rate of heating (20-30°/hour) up to 425-450°C, with holding at this temperature for 2 to 4 hours, and

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UDC: 621.791.753.4:669.14.018.44

35  
B

L 36820-66

ACC NR: AP6019429

then a final fast heating to 1050-1250°C and holding for 2 to 3 hours,  
with fast cooling. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

*sue*  
Card 2/2

L 34823-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6021799 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0063/0063

INVENTOR: Medovar, B. I.; Stroyev, V. S.; Chektile, L. V.; Tarkhev,  
N. A.; Pinchuk, N. I.

40  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrode for welding oxidation-resistant steels. Class 21, No.  
182814 [announced by the Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut  
elektrosvarki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztay, tovornyye znaki,  
no. 12, 1966, 63

TOPIC TAGS: steel, welding, oxidation-resistant steel, welding  
electrode

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an electrode for welding  
oxidation-resistant steels. The electrode coating contains 31% marble,  
27% fluorspar, 6.5% manganese, 1.5% aluminum, and 14% ferrosilicon. To  
increase the weld resistance against carburation, hot cracking, and  
oxidation, 12% ferroboron and 8% dolomite are added to the coating com-  
position. [ND]

SUB CODE: 31109/SUBM DATE: 26 May 65/ATD PRESS: 5136

Card 1/1

L 36464-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c), JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6021800

(N)

SOURCE CODE: 13/04/66/000/012/0063/0064

31

B

INVENTOR: Stroyev, V. S.; Vitman, D. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrode for welding oxidation-resistant steels. Class 21, No. 182816

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 63-64

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation resistant steel, steel welding, welding electrode, metal  
OXIDATION, STEEL

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an electrode for welding oxidation-resistant steel. The coating of the electrode contains 26% fluorite, 27% marble, 2% aluminum powder, 14% chromium, 23% ferrosilicon, 6% manganese and 2% mica powder. The last two components are added to improve the weld resistance against carburization.

[AZ]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb64/ ATD PRESS: 5040

Cord 1/1 21

UDC: 621.791.042.4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610008-1

Thesis, ... . V.A.N.Y.

Dissertation: "The effect of Cobalt, aluminum and Boron on the properties of cast  
high-speed steel." Gant Tech Sci, Moscow Order of the Red Banner Institute of Steel  
imeni I. V. Stalin, no. 600. (Vesternyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jun 54)

See: USSR 1954, no. 450 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653610008-1"

STROYEVA, K.M.

27

18

Effect of cobalt on the properties of cast high-speed steel  
A. M. Stryeva, Nauch. Trudy Novosibirsk. Politekhnicheskogo Inst. im. S. Ordzhonikidze, 26, 413-27(1955).—Cast high-speed steels contg. C 0.78-0.88, Cr 4.09-4.23, W 8.62-8.72, V 2.19-2.30, and Co 0, 2.42, 4.00, and 7.43%, resp., were prep'd. in a 2.5-kg. induction furnace. Exptnd. showed that Co (1) raised the  $A_{c1}$  and  $A_{t1}$  points and widened the transformation range, (2) increased the residual austenite after quenching, but this austenite was transformed to martensite upon tempering at  $500^{\circ}$ , (3) increased the hardness after heating 4 times at 600, 625, or  $650^{\circ}$ , and (4) increased the cutting speed. A 5% Co addn. was recommended.

H. W. Rathjenn

3  
1-4E2C

137 1957 1115188

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Stroyeva, K. M.

TITLE: Cutting Qualities of Complex Alloyed High-speed Steel  
(Rezhushchiye svoystva kompleksno-iegirovannoy bystrorezhushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. Novocherkasskiy politekhn. in-t, 1957, Vol 39(53)  
pp 87-98

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the effect of complex alloying of cast high-speed R9 steel containing Co (2.42 - 7.43 percent), Al (0.93 - 1.95 percent), and B (0.03 - 0.1 percent) on the red-hardness and on the cutting properties of cutting tools employed in the machining of steel 50 (with a Brinnell hardness of 196-220) and EKhG steel (with a Brinnell hardness of 241-260). It is established that Co increases the red hardness of steel, which is determined by the hardness changes in the specimen after repeated heating to temperatures between 600-650°. Increase in red hardness is due to an increase in hardness of the light-colored component of the microstructure, since the hardness of the dark component remains virtually unaltered. Complex alloying of Co, Al, and B steel also

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137 1957-12-5188

Cutting Qualities of Complex Alloyed High-speed Steel

produces increased red hardness in the light-colored component without changing the hardness of the dark component. The cutting qualities of complex-alloyed steel are greatest when the steel contains 0.1 percent B, 5 percent Co, and 1 percent Al. At 1 percent Al content, the hardness of steel decreases sharply after tempering, causing the steel to be no longer suitable for cutting tool purposes. Subjecting cutting tools of complex-alloyed steel to low temperatures increases their durability as compared with cutting tools treated under the usual conditions. Isothermal treatment also improves the cutting qualities of the tool. Cutting tools made of the new steel have a considerably longer usable life than tools made of R9 steel. It is recommended that, in the process of manufacturing cast cutting tools of high-speed steel, old cutting tools of RK-5 and RK-10 steel be introduced into the charge, so as to obtain a steel containing 5 percent Co, and that 1 percent Al and 0.1 percent B be introduced subsequently. The temperature for tempering of such steel must be 1260-1280°. The cutting tool must be annealed twice at a temperature of 570°.

N K

Card 2/2

1. Cutting tools-Structural analysis
2. Cutting tools-Test results

S/123/59/000/010/014/068  
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10, p.  
80, # 37801

AUTHORS: Zimin, Yu.P., Stroyeva, K.M.

TITLE: The Properties of Cutting Tools Made of High-Speed Steel Chips

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Rostovsk. ekon. adm. r-na,  
1958, No. 4, pp. 37-38

TEXT: The auth0rs describe investigations to determine the properties of  
briquetted chips of the high-speed steel grades P9 (R9)<sup>18</sup> and P18 (R18)<sup>18</sup>. By  
chemical analysis it was found that, if the forgings are made of chips, the C-,  
W-, V- and Cr contents remain within the limits of T0CT (GOST) 5952-51. The  
degree of carbide heterogeneity of the chip steel grades R9 and R18 is rated at  
2 points while in the rolled bar it is 4 points. The hardness of tools made of  
chip steel is approximately 62.5 R<sub>c</sub> after heat treatment. As a result of dura-  
bility tests to which the tools were subjected on the 1A62 machine tool during

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S/123/59/000/010/01<sup>4</sup>/068  
A004/A001

The Properties of Cutting Tools Made of High-Speed Steel Chips

the turning of steel, it was found that the cutting properties of high-speed steel made of briquetted chips are identical with those of forged high-speed steel. There is one table.

B.L.D.

Translator's note; This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

ZIMIN, Yu.P.; STROYEVA, K.M.

Making cutting tools of rapid steel chips, Stan. i instr. 29 no.2:  
15 P '58. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Metal-cutting tools)

S/137/60/000/010/032/040  
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 262-263,  
# 24552

AUTHORS: Zimin, Yu.P., Stroyeva, K.M.

TITLE: Investigations of the Properties of High-Speed Steel Manufactured  
From Chips

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherk. politekhn. in-ta, 1959, No. 90, pp. 93 - 102

TEXT: The authors studied the possibility of using high-speed steel chips for the manufacture of cutters and investigated forgings made of P9 (R9) and P18 (R18) steel chips, by swaging the chips heated to 1,150°C. The chemical composition, macro and microstructure, compactness, hardness and the cutting properties of the cutters were investigated. It was established that high-speed chip steel had the same chemical composition, the same hardness after annealing and heat treatment, and the same cutting properties as standard high-speed steel of equal grades. Carbide heterogeneity of the chip high-speed steel is less than that of

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S/137/60/000/010/032/040  
A006/A001

Investigations of the Properties of High-Speed Steel Manufactured From Chips

conventional high-speed steel. Annealed chip high-speed steel forgings are hard to cut which is obviously connected with the presence of oxides along the chip element boundaries.

T.F.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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L 20995-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c)/  
ASD(m)-3 MJW/JD/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5000141

S/0149/64/000/005/0114/0118

AUTHOR: Dumchus, M.V.; Stroyeva, K. M.

TITLE: Investigation of antifriction alloys of the "alcusip" type

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction alloy, alcusip, xray diffraction analysis, aluminum babbitt,  
lead babbitt, alcusip casting, alloy ingot, alloy structure, alcusip mechanical property,  
lead liquation, copper alloy, silicon alloy, bearing alloy

ABSTRACT: Alcusip, a fusible aluminum-lead babbitt, was investigated to determine its optimal dimensions as an ingot. Three alcusip alloys, AMSK 1, 2, 3, whose compositions are given in tabular form, were cast as cylinders 250 mm high and 20-100 mm in diameter. The microstructure of ingots 30-50 mm in diameter revealed an even distribution of lead. Liquation of lead occurred in those greater than 80 mm in diam. The alcusip alloys contained inclusions of a soft, fusible component (lead and a solid solution of copper in aluminum) in a matrix of solid, comparatively refractory crystals of CuAl<sub>2</sub> and of an iron constituent Al<sub>x</sub>Fe<sub>y</sub>Si<sub>z</sub>. A microstructural analysis revealed dendrites interspersed with lead crystals. The microanalysis was confirmed by x-ray

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L 20995-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000141

6

diffraction analysis. The mechanical properties of alcusip depended on the lead content, e.g., even an insignificant local increase of lead in a part greatly reduced the performance of bearings. The wear resistance of alcusip was checked against brand B-16 babbitt. The test piece was inserted into a bearing race mounted on a shaft onto which various loads were applied. The effect of the pressure on wear resistance of the alloys was investigated at a constant peripheral velocity of 550 rpm. The wear of B-16 and alcusip were about the same up to pressures of 30 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, somewhat higher for alcusip at 40 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, and above this the wear of the alcusip alloys markedly increased over that of B-16. It was concluded that alcusip alloys can be used in place of bronze under light operating conditions of bearings with a specific pressure of 20 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and speed of 3 m/sec, but the castings must not be more than 80 mm in diameter owing to excessive liquation of lead. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrovozostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute for Electric Locomotive Building); Kafedra tekhnologii metallov i metallovedeniya, Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Department of Metal Technology and Metal Science, Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 29Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Cora 2/2

ACC NR: AR700-1858

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/010/G037/G037

AUTHOR: Stroyeva, K. M.; Yurchenko, M. A.

TITLE: Manufacture of cutting tool from a high-speed cutting steel chip

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 10G264

REF SOURCE: Sb. Ispol'z. Metoda dinamich. metallokeram. v struzhk. i poroshk. metallurgii. Rostov-na-Donu, 1966, 39-51

TOPIC TAGS: cutting tool, high speed tool steel, hardening, hardness, tempering, metallographic examination, steel

ABSTRACT: A process of manufacturing a cutting tool from high-speed cutting steel chip is introduced. The chip is heated in an enclosed container at 800—850 C, compressed at  $0.8-1 \text{ t/cm}^2$ , reheated to 1150—1200 C, and hammered at  $26 \text{ kgm/cm}^3$  of rated impact strength. The specific gravity of forgings ( $8.47-8.55 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) differs by 2—4% from that of standard steel. The  $R_c$  hardness is 50—55. The structure, red hardness and cutting ability of the chip steel were determined. The properties of the steel obtained differ very little from those

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UDC: 621.762:669.018.25

ACC NR: AR7004858

of standard high-speed cutting steel. Optimum heat treatment of the chip steel (hardening at 1260—1280 C, tempering at 560 C) ensures an  $R_C$  hardness of 62—65. Orig. art. has: 6 illustrations and 1 table. Bibliography of 6 titles.  
A. Epik. [Translation of abstract]

[KP]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 2/2

STROYEVA, L.V.

The antihistaminic preparation pipolfen. Med. paraz. i paraz.  
bol. 32 no.1:87 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i verericheskikh bolezney (zav. -chlen  
korrespondent. AMN SSSR prof. V.A.Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

\*

KSANFOPULO, P.I.; STROYEVA, L.V.

Candidiasis developing during griseofulvin treatment in  
microsporia. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.2:77-78 F'63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. V.A.Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.M.Sechenova.

ABDULKABIROVA, M.A.; STROYIVA, M.I.

Age of the Kalba granitic intrusions. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR, Ser.geol.  
no.19:40-50 '55. (MLRA 9:8)  
(Kalba Range--Rocks, Igneous)

STROEVA, O. G.

LOPASHOV, G. V., STROEVA, O. G.

Development of immunological reactions and the problem of tissular  
incompatibility in transplantations. Usp. Sovrem. biol. 30:2(5),  
Sept.-Oct. 50. p. 234-57

1. Moscow.

OCLL 20, 3, March 1951

STROYEVA, O. G.

"Stages in the Formation of Fins of Amphibia Larvae", Dok. AN, 70, No. 1, 1950. Inst.  
Animal Morphology im. A. N. Severtsov, Acad. Sci. cl950--.

STROYEVA, O. G.

"The Interrelation in the Development of Fins and Body in the Amphibian Embryo," Dok. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 70, No. 6, 1950. A. N. Severtsov Inst. of Animal Morphology, USSR Acad. Sci., -c1950-.

LOPASHOV, G.V.;STROYEVA, O.G.

Regeneration following excision of the retina in rats. Doklady  
Akad. nauk SSSR 85 no. 2. 449-452 11 July 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 28 1952. 2. Institute  
of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Academy of  
Sciences USSR.

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, No 9517

Author : Stroyeva, O.G.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Study of Retina Regenerative Ability in Adult Bombinator  
and Rats.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, ser. biol., 1956, No 5, 76-84

Abstract : By section of the sclera the retina and crystalline lens were removed, while the optic nerve and eye blood supply were preserved in 108 bombinators and newly-born, one-month old and adult rats (140 animals). The time of observation was 120 days. It was shown that the removed retina is not reestablished. In eye regenerative ability bombinators occupy the middle position between tritons and rats. They do not form a new retina from the depigmented pigment epithelium, as do the tritons, but the depigmentation process itself is regularly repeated in all eyes. Development of individual

Card : 1/2

USSR/General Biology - Individual Development

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, No 9517

cases of many-layered new formations of a neural type indicates, evidently, weak attempts of transition to beginning stages of retina regeneration. No changes are observed in rats even remotely indicating first stages of retina regeneration. Results of the experiments confirm data as to absence of retina regeneration in terrestrial vertebrates.

Card : 2/2

*S: SE!*

B-4

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1958, 23799

Author : Strceva, O. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Conversion of Pigment Epithelium into Retina by the  
Effect of Indophenol on Sharp-Nosed Frog Tadpoles.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 108, No 3, 562-564

Abstract: Larvae of sharp-nosed frogs (*Rana arvalis*) were subjected to the action of sodium salt of indophenol ( $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ) solution beginning with the stage of tail gemmation and ending with the formed tadpoles. It was shown that the effect of indophenol at the stage of round extremity gemmation causes a displacement of pigmental granules and the conversion of pigment epithelium in the retina. External iris membrane and the region of pigmented

Card 1/2

*Inst. Animal Morphology, Moscow*

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development

B-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 23799

Abstract: epithelium adjacent to it (especially on the dorsal side) are most adapted for conversion into retina; this ability is directed toward the posterior eye pole.

Card 2/2

STROYEVA, O.G.

Experimental investigation of the conditions determining the development  
of the pigment layer and the retina in mammals. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.3:657-  
660 J1 '56.  
(MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova Akademii nauk .  
SSS . Predstavлено академиком I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.  
(RETINA) (EPITHELIUM)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological.  
Sense Organs.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50389

Author : Stroyeva, O.G.

Inst :  
Title : Experimental Study of Causes of Formation of Congenital  
Colobomas of the Retina and Choroid

Orig Pub : Oftal'mol. zh., 1957, № 3, 163-169

Abstract : The rudiments of eyes at the stage of optic vesicle and  
eye cup with surrounding mesenchyma (I) and without it  
(II) were cultivated in the anterior chamber of the eye  
of sexually mature rats. It was established that in  
case of I a typical pigmented epithelium is differentia-  
ted and in case of II it is absent. The data obtained  
confirm Gayer's hypothesis (J. Exptl. Zool., 1942, 89,  
103-145) on the influence of the mesenchyma upon the pro-  
cess of differentiation of pigmented epithelium since

Card 1/2

- 44 -

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological.  
Sense Organs.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50389

they constitute a proof that the normal formation of mesenchymal membranes of the embryonic eye of the rat is an indispensable condition for differentiation of pigmented epithelium. It is probable that the primary cause of the formation of congenital colobomas of the retina and choroid is the disturbance in the development of the latter. -- V.G. Zaytsevskaya

Card 2/2

STRATEGIA, C.G.

SOURCE: Documentation issued by the Laboratory of Experimental Embryology of the College of France, 11 place Marcelin Berthelot, Paris 5, France

1. Source documents lists the following authors and titles and papers:

ABUTOV, S.I., Moscow, "On the intimate connection between the primary morphogenetic role of the cell nucleus and the predominantly nuclear nature of the radiation influences" DELEV, T.A., Moscow, "The role of Cations in the process of regeneration" KONCHENKO (Tsv), Morov (possibly such as Bantichenko, N.S., Leningrad), Demonstration SHROFFA, O.G., Moscow, "Experimental analysis of the eye development in animals

Report to be submitted for the Int'l. Embryological Conference, Paris, France.  
21-24 Sep 59

17(1,4)  
AUTHOR:

Stroyeva, O. G.

SOV/20-125-2-63/64

TITLE:

The Role of Mitochondria in the Development of the Eye Lens  
(Mitokhondrii v razvitiu khrustalika glazu)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 461-464  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Mitochondria in the cell are physiologically important as centers of cell respiration and the distribution of metabolic energy within the cell. In them all ferment necessary for oxidative processes are concentrated (Ref 1). It was proved that mitochondria are no direct predecessors of the structures of grown-up cells, unlike neurofibrils (Ref 2), myofibrils (Refs 3, 4), etc. The present work was carried out with the differentiating eye-lens of rats. The mitochondria of the embryonic tissue usually are threadlike in this case (Ref 8). 11.5-19.5-day-old embryos were fixed. The periods of fixation and treatment are contained in table 1. Figures 1-4 show the pictures obtained from mitochondria. From her results the author draws the following conclusions: The formation of the eye-lens is accompanied by a regular change of its chorion. In the stages in which intense formation processes take place

Card 1/3

Sov/2c-125-2-63/64

The Role of Mitochondria in the Development of the Eye Crystalline Lens

all lenticular cells are rich in rodlike mitochondria. In the course of the development of the lens the aforesaid shape is followed by granular mitochondria. The distinctness of their outlines and the density of their distribution decreases in this stage. Consequently, these particles are lacking in mature lenticular fibers, that is to say, throughout the central part of the lens. However, a large number of mitochondria remains in the place where the shape-forming processes go on. In some parts of the lens a certain specificity of mitochondria for various processes may be observed (Fig 2). According to the results of radioautography, the epithelium of the front pole develops the highest degree of intensity of the inclusion of S<sup>35</sup>-marked methionine (Fig 1v). This shows that cells with rodlike mitochondria have a more intense metabolism than cells with granular particles. The early appearance of granular mitochondria and subsequently their complete disappearance in fully developed lenticular fibers indicates that the specific differentiation of the lens is completed in a rather early stage. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/20-125-2-63/64

The Role of Mitochondria in the Development of the Eye-Crystalline Lens

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii  
nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of  
the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 31, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1958

Card 3/3

STROYEVA, O.G.

Experimental investigation of morphogenetic properties of pigmentary epithelium in mammalian embryogenesis. Zhur. ob. biol.  
21 no.2:113-121 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova.  
(EMBRYOLOGY--MAMMALS) (EMB)

STROYEVA, O.G.; NIKITINA, L.A.

Nuclear transfer in amphibians and its significance in studying the  
problem of differentiation. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.5:335-336 8-0 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,  
Moscow.  
(OVUM) (CELL NUCLEI—TRANSPLANTATION)

STROYEVA, O.G.

Hereditary and exogenous coloboma of the retina and the normal  
morphogenesis of the eye. Report No.1: Hereditary coloboma.  
Zhur. ob. biol. 22 no.4:255-264 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, U.S.S.R. Academy of  
Sciences, Moscow.  
(RETINA--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)  
(EYE--BLOOD SUPPLY)

STROYEVA, O.G.

Inherited and exogenous retinal colobomas and normal morphogenesis  
of the eye. Report No.2: Exogenous colobomas. Zhur. ob. biol. 22  
no.6:436-443 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.  
(RETINA--DISEASES) (EMBRYOLOGY--MAMMALS)

STROYEVA, O.G.

Transformation of the pigmented epithelium of the eye into the  
retina during advanced stages of embryogenesis in rats. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 143 no.4:991-993 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.  
Predstavлено академиком Yu.A.Orlovym.  
(EYE) (EMBRYOLOGY--MAMMALS)

LOPASHOV, Georgiy Viktorovich; STROYEVA, Ol'ga Georgiyevna;  
KHRUSHCHOV, G.K., otv. red.[deceased]; ASPIZ, M.Ye., red.  
izd-va; PGLENOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Development of the eye in the light of experimental studies]  
Razvitie glaza v svete eksperimental'nykh issledovanii. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 204 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Khrushchov)  
(EYE)

VLASOV, V. V.; KARLINSKAYA, M. N.; LITOVKIN, V. A.

Injury of the retina as a cause of microphthalmia in mice  
of a mutant ocular retardation line. Arkh. anat., gist. i  
embry. 42 no.2:36-43. L. 1963.

(USSR 17:6)

laboratoriya genetiki (kand. - s.-i. biol. nauk B.V. Konju-  
shov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AN SSSR; labora-  
toriya eksperimental'noy embriologii imeni L.P. Filatova (kand.  
- chлен корреспондент АН СССР В.И. Астауров) Instituta morfo-  
logii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva. Adres:  
avtora: Moskva, b-67, Baltiyskiy pros., 13, Institut eksperi-  
mental'noy biologii AN SSSR, laboratoriya genetiki; Moskva,  
b-71, leninskij pros. 33. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im.  
A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, laboratoriya eksperimental'noy embrio-  
logii imeni L.P. Filatova.

STROYEVA, O.G.

Role of the lenticular epithelium in the induction of the tissue of  
the iris and the ciliary body. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.2:464-467 J1  
'63. (MIRA 16:7)

I. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.  
(IRIS (EYE)) (CILIARY BODY)

ZATKOV, I.I.; NIKITINA, L.A.; GLAVKA, V.G.

Analysis of the role and specificity of the ooplasmic material in  
the maturation of oocytes of anurous amphibians by its removal  
and replacement by the nuclei of somatic cells. (Zek. 1964. No. 10:  
169 no.6:1441-1443 F '65.)

I. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova. "Zhivotnoye"  
Submitted May 30, 1964.

LOPASHOV, G.V., red.; NEYFAKH, A.A., red.; STROYEVAYA, O.G.,  
red.; IGNAT'YEVA, G.M., red.

[Cell differentiation and induction mechanisms; reports]  
Kletchnaia differentsirovka i induktsionnye mekhanizmy;  
sbornik dokladov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 269 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Simpozium po kletchnoy differentsirovke i induktsion-  
nym mekhanizmam. Moscow, 1963. 2. Institut morfologii  
zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (for Lopashov).

27/IV/64.

Role of function in the differentiation of the retinal tissue. (BSSR).  
glst. 1 embr. № 543745 My '65. (Nika 1965)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy embriologii (av. - etich.-korres-  
pondent Ak. SSSR B.I. Astaurov) Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh  
imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 17, 1964.

5(4)

SOV/20-124-3-38/67

AUTHORS: Stroyeva, S. S., Kul'kova, N. V., Temkin, M. I.

TITLE: The Isotopic Exchange Between Co and CO<sub>2</sub> on Various Surfaces  
(Izotopnyy obmen mezhdu Co i CO<sub>2</sub> na razlichnykh poverkhnostyakh)PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 628-631  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the reactions of isotopic exchange the regularities determining the specific catalytic effects of the surface must occur in a more simple form than in other catalytic heterogeneous processes. Therefore, the authors investigated the rate of isotopic exchange between Co and CO<sub>2</sub> on various surfaces by using C<sup>14</sup>. In this way the reaction C<sup>14</sup>O<sub>2</sub> + CO = C<sup>14</sup>O + CO<sub>2</sub> was observed, which corresponds to the two-stage scheme C<sup>14</sup>O<sub>2</sub> + () = C<sup>14</sup>O + (O), CO + (O) = CO<sub>2</sub> + ( ). Here (O) denotes an oxygen atom on the surface, and () denotes a place of the surface which is free from oxygen. A formula is written down for the rate of reaction for the case in which the above-mentioned reaction takes place on the surface which

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SOV/2o-124-3-33/67

### The Isotopic Exchange Between Co and CO<sub>2</sub> on Various Surfaces

is uniformly inhomogeneous with respect to the adsorption heats of oxygen. Besides, average degrees of covering are assumed. The kinetics of the equation described by the aforementioned equation was investigated in a static device with circulation. For the purpose of measuring the radioactivity of CO and CO<sub>2</sub>, the BaCO<sub>3</sub>-precipitates were investigated by means of a counter. An equation for calculating the constants of the rate of exchange is written down and explained. The catalysts used in the course of experiments had the shape of tables (Ag, Cu, Pt, Co, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Ni, W) with a diameter of 2-5 mm and of foils (Ag, Pt, Ni). The results obtained by measurements are shown by table 1. In the case of all catalysts (with the exception of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) the reaction CO+MeO=Me+CO<sub>2</sub> is shifted practically completely in the direction of the production of metal. The aforementioned reaction could not be observed on tablet-shaped silver powder (175-350°) and on a silver foil (700°). For copper kinetic measurements were carried out within the temperature range of 250-400°. The quantity k remained constant with a variation of the total pressure P = P<sub>CO</sub> + P<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>, and, under certain conditions, it

Card 2/4

SOV/20-124-3-38/67

**The Isotopic Exchange Between Co and  $\text{CO}_2$  on Various Surfaces**

does not depend on the composition of the mixture. In the case of platinum, also the reaction  $2\text{CO} = \text{C} + \text{CO}_2$ , the equilibrium of which is at  $t < 700^\circ$  shifted towards the production of carbon, takes place parallel with the reaction mentioned above. Without a catalyst this reaction does not occur, but it develops at a considerable rate in the presence of Ni, Co, Fe, and also of Pt, as shown by the experiments carried out by the authors. On cobalt the aforementioned reaction becomes noticeable at  $265^\circ$ . In the case of nickel the activity of the catalyst was diminished by carbonization. Experiments with tungsten were carried out at  $550-700^\circ$ . The tungsten-phase showed only little stability in the case of the prevailing experimental conditions. Isotopic exchange was found to occur at temperatures of from  $550^\circ$  onwards; at this temperature also the formation of tungsten-carbide begins. At higher temperatures tungsten is oxidized by carbonic acid. The results obtained by measuring the specific surface of the catalysts on the basis of data concerning the adsorption of nitrogen at low temperatures are given by table 2. There are 2 tables and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOV/20-124-3-38/67

The Isotopic Exchange Between Co and  $\text{CO}_2$  on Various Surfaces

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.  
L. Ya. Karpova  
(Physico-Chemical Scientific Research Institute imeni L. Ya.  
Karpov)

PRESENTED: September 29, 1958, by S. S. Medvedev, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1958

Card 4/4

STROYEVA, S.S.; RUDNITSKIY, L.A.; FOMIN, O.K.; KUL'KOVA, N.V.;  
GEL'BGSTEIN, A.I.

Surface properties of a catalyst for oxidizing ammonolysis of  
propylene. Kin. i kat. 5 no.2:355-356 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

GEL'EGHTYM, A.I.; SROYEVA, S.S.; KUL'KOVA, N.V.; RAKSHI, Yu.M.;  
LAFIDIS, V.I.

Mechanism of the catalytic reactions in the partial oxidation  
and oxidative ammonolysis of propylene in the presence of  
 $\text{MoO}_3\text{--Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ . Neftekhimika 5 no.1:118-125 Ja-F '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni  
Karpova, Moskva.

GEL'BSHTEYN, A.I.; BAKSHI, Yu.M.; STROYEVA, S.S.; KUL'KOVA, N.V.; LAFINUS,  
V.L.; SADOVSKIY, A.S.

Kinetics and mechanism of oxidative ammonolysis and partial  
oxidation of propylene on bismuth-molybdenum catalysts. Kin.  
i kat. 6 no. 6:1025-1032 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

I. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova. Submitted July 28,  
1964.

STROYEVA, V.

Cinematography

The great concert., Kinomekhanik., No. 3, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

STROYEVA, Vera, kinorezhisser

Open the road to color slides. Sov.foto 21 no.5:23 My '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)  
(Lantern slides) (Photography--Exhibitions)

110-10-9-10/10

*STROYFVA V.P.*

## AUTHOR:

Chukhar'ko, Z.P., Candidate of Economic Sciences, Ph.D. Stroygosp,  
V.I., Engineer

## TITLE:

Mechanization and Automation of productional processes at  
mills (Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsija proizvodstvennykh  
processov na mel'nitsakh.)

## PERIODICAL:

Mekhanizatsiya Trudyemkikh i Tsvetnykh Rabot, 1959, Nr 5  
pp 37-59 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

The automation of the flour industry, is one of the foremost problems. The fact that over 1/2 of the more than 30,000 mills are roll mills, facilitates matters. However, not all the mills are equally prepared for automation. The elevators have complex mechanization. The Moscow elevator of the Mel'kombinat Nr 4 (Flour Combine Nr 4) is the first flour elevator with a completely centralized automatic control. Its capacity is 72,000 t of grain. At most of the mills, the sewing up and weighing of the bags is done by manual labor, and the removal of the bags to the storage places is accomplished on hand carts. This makes necessary the introduction of a combined apparatus fully mechanizing the operations. For the

Card 1/3

118-56-15/18

Mechanization and Automation of Productional Processes at Mills  
grain storage rooms, piling machines and machines for breaking up the stacks should be brought into use. At other mills the production process has attained the highest stage of mechanization. Experience has shown that pneumatic transport at the mills is easier to regulate with the help of automatic devices and improves work conditions. According to data from Promzerniprojekt, the conversion of the mills to pneumatic transport decreases the necessary area by 25-30%, reducing the cost of building by 15-20%. The article contains a flow sheet of the pneumatic installation's work as elaborated by the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Grain). The author describes the technological process of milling in the USSR, and mentions the advantages automation will bring to the mills. The All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Grain has designed a sensitive cell of a membrane type serving as an indicator of clogging-up and failures arising in the milling machines. The device signals to the control desk, and automatically stops and starts the rolling machines. There is

Card 2/3

110-53-5-13/18

Mechanization and Automation of Productional Processes at Mills

one photo.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3      1. Flour mills-Operation    2. Foods-Processing    3. Flour mills-Automation-USSR

BUKHARTSEV, V.I.; SKOROSPELOVA, T.P.; STROYEVA, Ye.A.; USTINOVA, Z.S.

Morphology of lithofacies replacement in the middle Devonian of  
the eastern part of the Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR  
139 no.5:1177-1180 Ag. '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh  
AN SSSR. Predst. vleno akademikom A.A. Trofimukom.  
(Russian Platform--Geology, Structural)

STROYEVA Ye. V.  
RYZHAVSKIY, I.M.; SHEPELEVA, M.D.; KATS, F.A., nauchnyy red.; LEVIN, B.Z.,  
nauchnyy red.; POMENKO, F.N., nauchnyy red.; STROYEVA Ye. V.,  
red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Use of hard alloys and cermets; a collection of articles]  
O primenenii tverdykh splavov i mineralokeramiki; sbornik statei.  
(MIRA 11:6)  
Moskva, 1957. 87 p.

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii tsvetnoy metallurgii.  
(Alloys) (Cermets)

GLADKOV, I.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSSOV, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk;  
VIDENOV, S.S., nauchn. sotr.; SAMCYLOVA, I.D., nauchn. sotr.;  
GORBUНОV, E.F., kand. ekon. nauk; MAYEVSKIY, I.V., doktor  
ekonom. nauk; CHELOTANEV, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KAMUSHER,  
L.N., nauchn. sotr.; STROYEVA, Z.N., nauchn. sotr.; FOMINA,  
L.V., nauchn. sotr.; VOROBYEV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk;  
KRAYEV, M.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KAPLINSKIY, Ye.M., kand.  
ekon. nauk; LAPINA, S.N., nauchn. sotr.; YAKOVTSSEVSKIY, V.N.,  
kand. ekon. nauk; ORLOV, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DIKEMTYAR,  
G.A., doktor ekon. nauk [deceased]; PLOTNIKOV, K.N.;  
MALIKOVA, A.I., nauchn. sotr.; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.izd-va;  
POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Socialist national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1933 to 1940]  
Sotsialisticheskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1933-1940 gg.  
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 665 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Sektor istorii  
narodnogo khozyaystva Instituta ekonomiki AN SSSR (for  
Stroyeva, Fomina, Kaplinskiy, Lapina). 3. Chlen-korrespondent  
AN SSSR (for Plotnikov).  
(Russia--Economic conditions)

STROYLEVICH, G.G.

Work of an ambulance station in the Kotovskiy District of the  
Moldavian S.S.R. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.6:41-42 N-D '61, (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Kotovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach L.G. Bardiyer).  
(KOTOVSKIY DISTRICT (MOLDAVIA) - FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

LEVKIN, A. A.; MEDNIKOV, A. K.; STROYK, A. I.

"Measurements of the Energy Loss of Alpha Particles in Thin Layers of Gold  
on Semi-Conductor Spectrometers."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22  
Feb 64.

ACC No: AAD019916

J1 (c) J1  
SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/66/000/002/3036/B036

AUTHOR: Babushkin, A. A.; Mednikov, A. K.; Stroykin, N. I.

Abstract: "Window" in a semiconductor spectrometer for charged particles

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 2B289

SOURCE: Ref. Ser. 214.  
REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. I. M.,  
Atomizdat, 1964, 12-20

TOPIC TAGS: radiation spectrometer, semiconductor research, nuclear research, particle physics, Alpha particle detector, CHARGED PARTICLE

**ABSTRACT:** The effect of the "window" thickness (layer of the substance in which unregistered losses in particle energy occur) of the surface-barrier detector (PBD) <sup>v</sup> on its characteristics was investigated experimentally. PBD made of n-type silicon with a resistivity on the order of 250 to 6000 ohms per cm with working areas of 10 and 25 mm<sup>2</sup> were used in the experiments. Au or Al was applied directly to the surface of the prepared detector by evaporation in a vacuum and was used as the "window" for the detector. The amplitude resolution, as well as the dependence of the magnitude of the charge created by the charged particles in the sensitive region of the detector in the back bias were determined. Alpha particles were used for the nuclear radiation. Measurement of amplitude resolution and charge was made on an

UDC: 539.1.074:621.382

Card 1/2

L 69220-67

ACC N.R. AR6019916

installation consisting of a preamplifier, a type AADØ-1 differential discriminator, and a type PS-10000 scaler. The following conclusions were arrived at on the basis of the experimental results: (1) amplitude resolution for the PBD depends on "window" thickness; (2) the use of Au or Al grids, applied directly to the surface of the detector to make possible registration of higher energy particles, is limited by deterioration in amplitude resolution; (3) the PBD, together with an extremely simple component, can be used to determine the energy lost by the Alpha particles in passing through the thin layers of the substance. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 14

Card 2/2

L 19567-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(b)-2 Pg-4 DIAAP/IJP(c) AEDC(b)/SSD(c)/  
APGC(b)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047464

S/0120/64/000/005/0087/0092

AUTHOR: Mednikov, A. K.; Stroykin, N. I.; Babushkin, A. A.

TITLE: The "window" in semiconductor spectrometers of charged  
particles

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964, 87-92

TOPIC TAGS: surface barrier detector, nuclear radiation detector,  
charged particle detector, spectrometer, semiconductor spectrometer,  
charged particle semiconductor spectrometer

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the properties of sur-  
face-barrier silicon detectors of nuclear radiation are discussed.  
The investigated detectors were made of n-type silicon with resis-  
tivities of 250—600 ohm·cm and had working areas of 10 and 25 mm<sup>2</sup>.  
Gold or Al, deposited directly on the surface of the charged-particle  
detector, served as the detector window. Nuclear radiation was pro-  
vided by α-particles from ThC' and ThC'', Po<sup>210</sup>, and Fo<sup>239</sup> sources.  
The amplitude resolution and the charge liberated by the α-particle  
were measured by a system consisting of a preamplifier, a differential

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discriminator, and a scaler. The preamplifier consisted of a charge-sensitive stage, a separating cathode follower, an amplifying stage, and an output cathode follower. The voltage pulse at the preamplifier output was proportional to the charge collected in the detector following ionization by an  $\alpha$ -particle. The proportionality constant was determined by the parameters of the amplifier and did not depend on the capacitance of the detector. From a detailed analysis of the experimental data obtained, it was concluded that: 1) the amplitude resolution of surface-barrier detectors depends on the thickness of the window, and, therefore, during the deposition of Au, the thickness of the front contact should not exceed 0.1  $\mu$ ; 2) for the registration of higher-energy particles, the use of direct Au or Al deposits is limited because of the deterioration of the amplitude resolution; 3) the use of surface-barrier detectors permits measurement of  $\alpha$ -particle energy losses during the passage of the particles through fine layers; 4) as a result of such measurements, the mean excitation energy of the Au atoms was found to equal approx. 900 eV, a figure which agrees with earlier findings. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 8 formulas, and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047464

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN KazSSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Nov63

ENCL: Q0

SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 011

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MELA-FOU - A.R., TIRKISH, NELL, PARAGUAY, S.A.

"TIRKISH" is a semi-conductor spectrometer for charged particles.  
Printed by Tekn. Akad. 9 May 1982 S.O. 162 (MERA 17.10)

I. Institut yedernoy fiziki AN KazSSR.

L 35351-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/JH  
ACC NR: AR6017799 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A053/A054

AUTHOR: Babushkin, A. A.; Mednikov, A. K.; Stroykin, N. I.

TITLE: "Window" in a semiconductor spectrometer of charged particles

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A468

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekh. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 12-20

TOPIC TAGS: radiation spectrometer, semiconductor barrier, charged particle, radiation detector, surface property, Alpha particle reaction

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated experimentally the influence of the thickness of the "window" (thickness of matter in which the nonregistered losses of particle energy occur) of a surface-barrier detector (SBD) on its characteristics. The SBD's used in the experiment were made of n-type silicon with resistivity ~250 - 600 ohm cm and working areas 10 and 25 mm<sup>2</sup>. The detector "window" was gold or aluminum deposited directly on the surface of the finished detector by evaporation in vacuum. The amplitude resolution was determined, and also the dependence of the charge produced by the charged particles in the sensitive region of the detector on the reverse bias. Alpha particles were employed for the nuclear radiation. The amplitude resolution and the charge were measured with apparatus consisting of a preamplifier, differential discriminator (type AADO-1), and a scaler (type PS-10,000). On the basis of the experimental results the following conclusions are drawn: 1) The amplitude resolution of

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the SBD depends on the thickness of the "window"; 2) the use of gold or aluminum screens deposited directly on the surface of the detector, to be able to register particles with higher energies, is limited by the deterioration of the amplitude resolution; 3) the SBD can be used with very simple apparatus to determine the energy loss of an alpha particle passing through thin layers of matter. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18 , 09

Cord 2/2 *LL*

STROYKINA, V. G.

DECEASED

1964

c. 1963

*Hydrobiology*

USSR/Medicine - Curare-Activ  
Compounds  
Sep/Oct 53

"The Effects of the Curare-Activ D-urea Paruron and  
Pyrolaxon on Development of the Leukocytic Reaction,"  
Yu. N. Stroykov, Chair of Pharmacol, Leningrad San-  
Hys Med Inst

Farmakol i Toksikol, Vol 16, No 5, pp 32-36

Administration of p.c. urea or pyrolaxon produces a  
definite reduction of the high level of leukocytosis  
which follows decerebration of reptl cats. Farmakol  
brings back to normal the pathologically changed  
blood composition of an animal.

27TOT49

STROYKOV, Yu.N.

Effect of "simpatolitin" upon the development of post-decerebration leuco-cytal reaction. Fiziol.zhur. 39 no.3:359-364 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo mediteinskogo instituta. (Brain--Surgery) (Leucocytes)

T  
SROYKOV, Yu. N.

"The Effect of Sympatholytin on Striated Muscles," a report delivered at the 587th meeting of the Pharmacology and Toxicology Section, Leningrad Society of Physiologists, biochemists, and Pharmacologists im. I. M. Sechenov, 28 Dec 54, Farm. i Toks., Ju-Aug. 55, p. 60-63

Chair of Pharmacology, Leningrad State Sanitary Hygienic Medical Institute

Sum. YuN, 26 Apr 56

STROYKOV, Yu.N.

Effect of sympathetic substances, blocking the transmission of nerve impulses, on the phosphorus and carbohydrate metabolism of the skeletal muscle. Trudy LSGMI 37:95-133 '58.  
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - deystv.chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V.Anichkov) i Otdel biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (zav.otdelom - prof. V.S.Il'in).

(MUSCLES, metab.

carbohydrates & phosphorus, eff. of adiphenine & hexamethonium (Rus))

(CARBOHYDRATES, metab.

skeletal musc., eff. of adiphenine & hexamethonium on carbohydrate & phosphorus metab. (Rus))

(PHOSPHORUS, metab.

skeletal musc., eff. of adiphenine & hexamethonium on phosphorus & carbohydrate metab. (Rus))

(HEXAMETHONIUM COMPOUNDS, eff.

on carbohydrate & phosphorus metab. in skeletal musc. (Rus))

(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS, eff.

adiphenine on carbohydrate & phosphorus metab. in skeletal musc. (Rus))

SIRSYKOVA, A.

Vascular System

Certain data on cardiovascular function in chronic digestive disorders. Vop. pediatr. i okhr. mat., i det. 29 n. 3, 1960.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BULYCHEVA, G.F.; IDZL'SON, N.N.; KNYAZEVSKAYA, Ye.G.; STROYKOVA, A.S.

Experience in the treatment of hypothyroidism in children.  
Pediatriia 42 no.8:7-13 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo otdeleniya 1-y detskoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyi vrach RSFSR A.I. Stepanova) Smol'-  
ninskogo rayona Leningrada (nauchnyye rukovoditeli - prof.  
V.G. Baranov i prcf. A.F. Tur.)

STROYKOVA, K.V.

Modification of interoceptive reflexes from the stomach and the intestines in allergic reactions. Trudy LSGMI 20:105-117 '54.  
(MIRA 10:8)

1. Laboratoriya retseptorov instituta fiziologii AMN SSSR, zav. laboratoriyy - deystviteльnyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. V.N.Chernigovskiy i Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigienicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zav. klinikoy - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. A.V.Smirnov

(ALLERGY, experimental,

gastrointestinal interoceptive reflexes in)

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, physiology,

interoceptive reflexes in exper. allergy)

STROYKOVA, K.V.; BELYAYEVA, T.I.

Effect of a high voltage low-frequency electric field on the level of macroergic phosphorus compounds in the skeletal muscles in warm-blooded animals. Fiziol.zhur. 43 no.5:469-472 My '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda,  
Leningrad.

(ELECTRICITY, effects,  
high tension low frequency, on musc. phosphates (Rus))

(MUSCLES, metabolism,  
phosphates, eff. of high tension low frequency electric  
current (Rus))

(PHOSPHATES, metabolism,  
musc., eff. of high tension low frequency electric  
current (Rus))

BELITSKIY, G.Yu.; ADAMOVICH, V.A.; BASKINA, N.F.; BOBKOVА, V.V.; STROYKOVА,  
K.V.

Neurophysiological studies in a clinic for nervous and mental diseases.  
Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:19-27 '59.  
(MIRA 14:1)  
Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevlogicheskiy  
institut imeni V.M. Bektereva, Leningrad.  
(PHYSIOLOGY)

STROYKOVA, K.V.

Localization of the site of action of aminazine in schizophrenia.  
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.4:402-409 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Otdel patologii nervnoy deyatelinosti (zav. - prof.G.Yu.  
Belitskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo  
instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva, Leningrad.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, therapy,  
chlorpromazine, site of action (Rus))  
(CHLORPROMAZINE, ther.use,  
schizophrenia, site of action (Rus))

STROYKOVA, K.V. (Leningrad)

Irradiation of respiratory impulses to the vascular system in  
disorders of nervous activity. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 5  
no.2:63 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz otdela patologii nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. - prof. G.Yu.  
Belitskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta  
imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (dir. - prof. V.N.Myasishchev).  
(RESPIRATION) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)  
(BLOOD VESSELS) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

STROYKOVA, N.G.

U-3

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17557

Author : Stroykova N.G.

Inst : Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Title : On Chorazol's Antagonism with Narcotics in their Action on Conditioned Reflexes

Orig Pub : Akad. med. nauk USSR, 1955, 1, 1956, 187-188

Abstract : The effect of chorazol (1), amyl nitrite (11) and a combination of 1 and 11 was studied on 3 dogs by the food secretion method. 5mg/kg of 1, administered 20 minutes before the experiment, and a 5-20mg/kg dose, administered 55-60 minutes before the experiment had no effect on the animal's conditioned reflex activity. When 10 mg/kg was administered 20 minutes before the experiment, a stimulating action, with reduced conditioned reflexes in the background, was observed. A 10 mg/kg dose of 11, administered subcutaneously 55-60 minutes before the experiment, induced depression, a reduction in the size of the positive conditioned reflexes without changing the

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USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17557

differentiation. When 1 and 11 were administered simultaneously 55-60 minutes before the experiment, no effect was observed. For the removal of the 11's depressing effect the doses should be in the ratio of 2:1. For eliminating of 1's exciting effect the ratio of the doses should be 1:1. The author is of the opinion that 1 affects the higher sections of the central nervous system but that the cortical component is more distinct after 11 exerted its preliminary influence.

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